

By reference to the Card of our able representative, it will be seen that he will not be a candidate again to represent this district in the Congress of the United States. The Card of Mr. B., though brief, is full of feeling, and does him honor. In parting with one who has so long labored, shoulder to shoulder with the iron-hearted democracy of Indiana—himself always foremost in the fight—we experience feelings which ought but a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case tend to soothe. May all peace, prosperity and happiness attend him, we doubt not is the sincere wish of his numerous friends.

## HO! FOR A CONVENTION.

As it becomes necessary to hold a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, we would respectfully recommend the holding of conventions in the several counties for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in District Convention, at Indianapolis, on Saturday, May 10th.

Upon as full and free a consultation with our friends, here and elsewhere, as we have been able to obtain, the above named time and place seems to be considered as satisfactory as any that can be named. We have personally no interest in the matter, except so far as our party may be generally affected. Some may suppose that another place or day might be more eligible; but the time intervening previous to the day of election is short, and minor and comparatively unimportant considerations must yield to promptitude of action.

We hope that the Democracy of every county in the District will sanction the proposition, and immediately appoint strong and efficient delegations to represent their wishes in the Convention.

## MARION COUNTY.

The several townships are respectfully requested to appoint delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at Indianapolis, on Saturday, April 26th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the District Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. It is suggested that there be a full attendance, as probably candidates for the Legislature will be nominated.

### By order of the County Committee.

### Centre Township Meeting.

The Democratic Republican citizens of Centre Township, are requested to meet at the Court House on SATURDAY NEXT, April 12th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the county convention, and transacting any other business necessary and proper. Remember the day and hour.

### Candidates for Congress.

We have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned, who are said to be either aspirants for, or who are willing to receive the Democratic Congressional nomination in this district. Indianapolis, of course, furnishes her full quota; but that is natural; does no harm; increases the chances of a satisfactory selection, and better perhaps than all, precludes the undue ascendancy of locality, and neutralizes any latent or active disposition for intrigue or other unfairness. We mention all we have heard of, to wit: W. W. Wick, N. B. Palmer, A. F. Morrison, W. J. Penselee, and James Brown Ray, of Indianapolis; Maj. J. Tannehill, of Bartholomew county; Dr. Jas. Ritchey, of Johnson county; Dr. Cook, of Hamilton county; and Dr. W. W. McCoy, of Shelby county.

All of these gentlemen will doubtless cheerfully submit their pretensions to the decision of a convention. That of course is necessary to harmonious action. Out of the number a choice satisfactory to the people can easily be made, though of course the convention will not be confined to those named in making their nomination. However this may be, the individual nominated will have a very good prospect of election.

### The Coon Skinner.

Subscribers begin to come in handsomely for our Coon Skinner. We would at this time especially urge upon our democratic friends the necessity of being active in the matter, and of obtaining their lists and forwarding them so that they will be here by the first of May, if possible. It requires considerable labor to arrange the books so that there shall be no delay, which makes it of importance to us.

We especially desire also, that all large lists to one post office may be directed to one person. As an inducement to have this done, we will send two extra copies for every ten, five for twenty, and so on in proportion.

Our thanks are tendered to our contemporaries who have noticed our prospectus. We will remember their kindness.

That the long string of stuff in the Journal, under the head of "Where is W. J. Brown," is all Roubinism, is self-evident. We might "demonstrate" it to be so, but do not think it worth while. The Journal will soon learn, if it has not already learnt, that most of the old office-holders, whom it is pretended the President would not turn out of place for the benefit of Mr. B., have nevertheless received their "walking tickets," and will now have a chance to earn their living if they know how, after having been fifteen or twenty years feeding at the public crib.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP ELECTION.—At the election on Monday last, George Norwood, w., and Samuel Beck, d., were chosen Inspectors of Elections, and M. Foundry, J. D. Thorp, G. W. Moore and T. Gott were elected constables—there being no democratic candidates for said office.

We are informed that the residence of Aquilla Parker, about three miles east of this place, was consumed by fire on Monday evening last. The contents were principally saved, as was also a kitchen adjoining.

The current revenues and expenditures of New York city for 1844, were over two millions and three hundred thousand dollars—a good deal more than twice the amount of the revenues and expenditures of the State of Indiana.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel says that navigation has fairly commenced on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Boats are daily arriving and departing.

Hon. Willis Green, of Kentucky, has returned home, and will take to Ashland the address of the New York Clay Clubs, engraved on several sheets of parchment, and enclosed in a case of solid silver, as a present to Mr. Clay.

### The Battle to be fought.

"They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people," says the prophet, "and have said, Peace, peace: when there is no peace."—Jeremiah, vi. 14.

Let not the Hoosier Democracy be deceived by the hypocritical cry of the whigs—"Peace, peace!"—for we assure them there will be no peace till we put beyond their power to scramble for office. Deceived time and again, it behooves the whole democracy to be vigilant. Let not our late victories be barren of their fruits. And above all, let there be no disorganizing spirit among our own friends. Let the democracy, en masse, frown down every shadow of such a spirit in whatever form it may present itself. He lacks the essentials of democracy, who would aid, directly or indirectly, to favor self at the sacrifice of principle. And while we would guard against this in pretended friends, let us watch the foe. "Because," even because they have seduced my people, saying, Peace; and there was no peace."—Ezek. xiii. 10. This is but a cautionary word, elicited by the spirited resolutions of the democratic Convention of Tennessee, from which we select the following:

### TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we enter upon the ensuing contest with a confidence and unanimity which we have never before experienced; that we are assured that nothing is necessary to secure the most triumphant success to the democracy of Tennessee, in the approaching legislative and gubernatorial elections, but the avoidance of all collisions on the part of our political friends.

Resolved, That it is most earnestly recommended to the democracy of Tennessee, that they run but one candidate for a political office in those counties where we have majorities; that all personal or private aspirations or antipathies be merged in considerations of the general good.

Resolved, That he who contributes to the defeat of the party by pressing his own claims to office, against the known will of the majority, ought to be denounced as a traitor to his party, as no true democrat, and as unworthy of the support of such.

### Removals and Appointments.

The Washington correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, under date of March 31, writes as follows: We are glad to see that some of the office-holders at Washington, who have been in place during the period of a generation, and who in many cases had quartered every member of their families upon the public, are at length subjected to the healthy principle of "rotation." Democratic administrations have been much too remiss in applying this principle to practice heretofore.

"The work of rotation is going forward with a circumspection which is significant of a safe selection of executive subordinates. The appointments that have been made, as far as our personal judgment and observation extend, are most judicious and satisfactory to all impartial men. It is useless to say that Medill is a most competent man, and altogether worthy of the assistantship to the Postmaster General, to which he has been appointed. Gen. McCalls, as second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of W. B. Lewis, will certainly give offence to Henry Clay, Willis Green and Alfred Kelley, on account of the unflattering disclosures by Gen. McCalls last summer, of the high moral and religious character of Henry Clay. But this can't be helped, and Old Harry, Willis Green and Alfred Kelley, will have to abide by the appointment; and also, Mr. Lewis, who can certainly have no ground of complaint after enjoying the emoluments of this office for some twelve or fifteen years. Mr. Ransom H. Gillett, in place of Register Smith of the Treasury, cannot be objected to—Smith having held the office during several successive administrations. It is said that the rule of rotation is to be carried out rigidly with regard to office-holders who have been in their places for ten or fifteen years. And this is right. The public officers who were designated as life annuities upon the individuals who hold such offices—they were intended for the benefit of the government and the people; and rotation being a fundamental feature in every principle of our political institutions, the subordinate officers of the executive departments cannot expect to escape the universal application of the regulation of rotation. Again, by the issue of the late elections, the administration was assigned by the people to the democratic party. It is, therefore, the duty of the administration, as it is its purpose, to choose his subordinates from the democratic ranks, as preferable to the Federal and ineligible Tyler politicians, who have been the lucky recipients of executive favor for the last four years. There will, therefore, be a steady change of the subordinate officers of the federal government in Washington and out of Washington, at home and abroad, as far as it may be deemed compatible with safety to the interests of the government, and the perpetuity of the principles of the constitution and the democratic party."

### "Starting Rumors."

Under this head the Madisonian, the Tyler organ at Washington, published recently the following, as a leading editorial article. It appears to have been written with a good deal of nervous agitation: "We see it stated in many of our exchanges, and hear it everywhere in the streets, that a most malignant course is to be pursued by the present administration towards the friends of the late administration. We even hear it said that a number of true republicans have already been dismissed from office, merely because they were not hostile to Mr. Tyler's administration, and notwithstanding their support of the present incumbent of the presidential chair. We hope there is no foundation for these rumors. We hope such will not be the policy of Mr. Polk. When we did the utmost in our power to rally the friends of Mr. Tyler to the support of Mr. Polk, we did so with the expectation and assurance that they would not be made the special objects of persecution and proscription in return for their friendly exertions. And we did not hesitate to pledge our friends, that their services would be appreciated, and their friendship reciprocated. We repeat, that we trust there is no truth in the rumors referred to. They do not accord with the solemn declarations and pledges of Mr. Polk since his election. We shall await further developments."

### Public Credit.

A long article appears in Wednesday's Journal, in which the editor argues that all the pecuniary evils which have from the beginning afflicted the States, collectively and individually, have grown out of a want of public credit. With due deference, we think he is mistaken in relation to cause and effect, and puts the cart before the horse. The evils in question have been principally the result of an abuse of credit. As in the postscript of young ladies' letters, however, the last short paragraph of the Journal's article seems to be of chief interest; for the editor promises soon "to demonstrate that it is now in the power of the people of Indiana to adjust their debt satisfactorily to their creditors and with credit to themselves." We shall await this promised demonstration with some solicitude. The editor by the way ought to be pretty well paid for such long articles.

### Jos. A. Wright.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel, speaking of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, late representative of the 7th Congressional District, pays him the following just and merited compliment. It says: "We shall regret very much if Mr. Wright so determines, for he is one of the most energetic and efficient of our congressional delegation, and ought to be re-elected."

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.—A Washington letter, very bad authority generally, says that the vote in the Cabinet, on the selection of a Government "Organ," was as follows: For the Madisonian, under Mr. Blair—Messrs. Bancroft, Marcy, Johnson. For the Madisonian, under Mr. Ritchie—Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, Walker. Whereupon Captain Polk decided the question by giving the casting vote in favor of the "Globe."

See a communication about the Laurel Oregon Company in another column.

### To my late Constituents.

Having this day accepted a situation in the service of the General Government at Washington City, I deem it my duty to inform you that, therefore, I shall not again be a candidate for Congress; and take this method of tendering my sincere thanks to those friends in different portions of the district, who by letters, as well as personal solicitations, desired me to present my name for re-election.

With a constitution naturally feeble, and health recently much impaired, I find the labor and agitation of political life fast wearing me out; and an admonition of the necessity of seeking such employment as will enable me to provide a competence for declining life. This temporary separation from my friends and neighbors is a painful one. At present my nominal residence will be in Washington; but I shall ever regard Indiana, the State of my adoption and the birthplace of my children, as my home. The cherished recollection of the many acts of friendship, of personal and political favors I have received at your hands, shall still cluster around a heart, against which the charge of ingratitude was never made. In the many and exciting party contests, through which it has been my lot to pass, I may sometimes have given offence. If so, I sincerely regret it. Offences against me shall not be remembered; they were written in sand which the waves of time have washed out.

My career as a member of Congress is forever at an end. I trust you may in your wisdom elect one, ardently attached to the great principles of democracy, who will serve you with more ability and success than I have done. None, I feel assured, can be more devoted to your interests than he who now bids you farewell.

WM. J. BROWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 29, 1845.

"ALL THE INTELLIGENCE."—The Tippecanoe Journal, published at Lafayette, advises the Whig party in this State to take for its watchword "the dying exclamation of the gallant LAWRENCE—Don't give up the ship." Who the dickens is Lawrence? History attributes the exclamation to the ill-fated LAWRENCE; but history may be wrong and Major Semans right.

In the same paper it is stated as a rumor that Wm. J. Brown is about to be appointed Register of the Land Office at Washington, vice T. L. Smith, to be removed. Now if there is any such rumor at Washington, Mr. T. L. Smith never held it; though he did hold that of Register of the Treasury, as every one must remember who recollects the Roorback statements about the public expenditures which were endorsed by him and so thickly scattered by the Whigs in 1840. Our friend Semans should certainly not succeed these things. As to Mr. Brown, he does not succeed Mr. Smith, whose place is supplied by Mr. Ransom H. Gillett of New York.

THE FASTEST YET!—Yesterday at 12 o'clock we had the New York Evening Gazette published Monday afternoon, and which left New York at 5 P. M. on Monday, and consequently had come from New York here in three days and nineteen hours! Unless we are much mistaken this is the shortest time in which a newspaper has arrived from New York yet.—Cincinnati Chronicle, Waig.

So much for a change of administration. The same paper has also the following: EXCHANGING SEED.—On Saturday last passengers were conveyed from Boston to New York, by way of the Long Island Railroad, in 9 hours and 55 minutes, including all stops.

This is only a beginning of the increased and consequent facilities which will be brought about by the present able and efficient head of the P. O. Department. It must be good, when it thus extorts praise from its political opponents, though indirectly, as in the case of the Chronicle.

THE Whig papers have had much to say about the great crowd of Office Seekers at Washington city, attending the Inauguration; but there was a good deal of Roorbackism in their stories as usual. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, a Whig paper, writes as follows:

It is a little remarkable, but nevertheless true, that many offices of considerable worth, in the gift of the Government, such as consulships and postmasterships, are vacant and yet unapplied for. And the spectacle witnessed of a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury, and a Postmaster General hunting over the town for suitable persons to fill said offices.

THE Globe announces the following appointments: P. G. Washington, as Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office, in place of Matthew St. Clair Clarke; Col. C. K. Gardner, as Postmaster of this City, in place of Dr. Wm. P. Jones; and Seth Barton, of Louisiana, as Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of C. B. Penrose.

Ex-Governor Marcus Morton has been appointed Collector of Boston, vice Lemuel Williams, removed; and Mr. McNeil succeeds Mr. Grafton as surveyor of the same port.

A Baltimore letter writer says Mr. Shields, of Ill., will be commissioner of the General Land office.

THE Russian empire has nineteen military schools, in which are 19,000 students. In the army promotion is open to all, without distinction of rank or class. There is a great deal more sense in the latter feature, than in the old aristocratic and absurd custom which prevails in this country. In our republican army, no matter what may be the merits or bravery of the private, the ban of caste is still upon him, and he never can aspire to a commission through merit or bravery alone.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has decided upon retaining the majority law for the election of State, county, city and town officers and members of Congress. That is right and democratic. Under the plurality system, which prevails in many States, officers are just as likely to be elected by a minority as by a majority of the whole number of votes, which is anti-democratic and wrong, notwithstanding custom may sanction it, as custom sanctions many other abuses.

ODD FELLOWS.—Five new Lodges of this order have been established in Indiana during the past year, one of them at Indianapolis. In 1840 they were but seven in all—the nineteenth has just been opened at Fort Wayne, being the second at that place.

GOOD FELLOWS.—A better name than Odd Fellows for a somewhat like association, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Their plan is to help themselves and one another when in distress, by funds accumulated in small weekly sums when in health. Several other societies, under different names, have recently been started in the eastern States, in imitation of Odd Fellowship, whose names we forget.

The locomotive express with the inaugural, ran from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, 196 miles, in 2 hours and 45 minutes.—Louisville Dem.

That road must have stretched amazingly since we were over it, or the d—d drove the cars, or the "Democrat" be mistaken. The latter most likely.

THE Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill giving to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh.

PUSEYITE MONASTERY.—The N. Y. Mirror understands that the Puseyites of New York city propose the foundation of a monastery in 12th street.

### Reduction of English Imposts.

In a recent article upon the subject of duties, says the N. Y. Morning News, we had occasion to remark that the continuance of imposts upon certain articles of extensive consumption in England was merely a question of time, and that when an excess of revenue became apparent, that revenue would be applied to a removal of obnoxious duties rather than a reduction of debt; such a surplus, including the property tax, now exists of £3,410,000, and this is proposed to be applied to reductions and abolitions of duties, as follows:

Estimated loss on Sugar	£1,300,000
Duty on Cotton repealed	650,000
Duty on 430 articles in tariff	380,000
Export duty on Coal	118,000
Auction duty	250,000
Glass	642,000
	£3,310,000

On the 430 articles, a sales duty only is retained for the purpose of maintaining quantities and values. It is proposed. On the condition of these reductions the property tax is to be retained three years longer, subject then to the expediency of further reductions in indirect taxes.

The policy of England has thus become one of entire free trade, to be carried into effect by instalments as rapidly as possible. Almost all articles of United States production have undergone a diminution, except tobacco, from which the revenue is large, and the Government announces that it will not be touched. Although the Government of England has, according to the announcement of Sir Robert Peel, been negotiating with the United States for some concessions in return for the benefits conferred on the United States trade, as well as on the English people, by their reductions; yet the principle of reducing taxes without regard to the movements of other nations is distinctly recognized and acted upon. It is undoubtedly true that the injurious system of indirect taxation will ultimately be supplanted by impositions upon property only.

Since the peace of 1815, all the expenses of the British government have been borne by the consumers of goods and food. The result has been a continued increase in the value of money and of annuities, and a decline in the real value of labor. The earnings of the laboring man have year by year been collected and poured into the laps of the State creditors and pensioners. For thirty years, the 20,000,000 of laboring classes have paid the 255,000 holders of government stock £120,000,000 per annum, amounting to £3,600,000,000, besides a nearly equal sum for carrying on the government. The system is now to be reversed, and the property-holders are to support the government, releasing the laborer from the burden. It is observable that the surplus taxes are applied to the reduction of duties rather than to the reduction of the debt, because the indirect taxes are accompanied by evils far greater than the continued direct payment of the debt. Very many of the duties removed are purely to "release commerce from vexatious restraints," as well as to reduce the cost to consumers.

It is certainly gratifying to observe in this bold movement of an English Minister a practical advancement to become a statesman, affording as it does, the sure guarantee of a continued good understanding with this country. England admits foreign produce free of duty, because in a time of peace they are necessary to her existence. How could she then carry on a war with the United States!

THE following paragraph, from the Pheonological Journal, should be read and remembered by all schoolmasters.

LEIBNIZ WHEN A BOY.—Leibniz was distinguished at school as "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion, being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering that he would be a chemist, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision. Not long ago Leibniz saw his old schoolmaster, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the school who ever disputed with Leibniz the station of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. The same incident Leibniz lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer and conductor of the Imperial Opera-house. I think his name is Reuling. It is to be hoped that a more rational system of school instruction is gaining ground. Can any thing be more absurd or deplorable than a system which made Walter Scott and Justus Liebig "boobies" at school, and so effectually concealed their natural talents that, for example, Liebig was often lectured before the whole school on his being sure to cause misery and broken hearts to his parents, while he was all the time conscious, as the above anecdote proves, of the possession of talents similar in kind to those he has since displayed.

GOV. MARCY.—Major Noah, in speaking of the new Cabinet, makes the following naive remarks: "New York has an able and honest man in William L. Marcy. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden law office in Troy, 8 by 10, with a few law books and a library. He was then, edited the Budget and we the National Advocate, and together we achieved in this State, more political victories than Ney or Soult, but being a fast runner, he got into the governor's chair before I could come up to him. My misfortune was that I sprang from an old aristocratic family in the time of the Deluge, and my ancestors came out of Egypt with the Israelites. Gov. Marcy unites many excellent qualities, personal and political, and he will place the country in a state of defence such as it never before has been placed in."

GENTLEMAN.—A few weeks ago you asked, "What is the finest word in the English language? Can anybody tell?" Some fifty years ago, when I was trying to study rhetoric, it was the opinion of rhetoricians that the word *murmur* was entitled to that distinction.

BOB LOGIC.—We don't entirely agree with the rhetoricians, though they come pretty near us! There's not a great deal of difference, in sound at least, between *murmur* and *mama*;—but neither of these is our favorite, though the latter approaches it nearest.

A horrible murder was recently perpetrated in Cecil County, Maryland, upon the person of a man named Alexander Shaw. It appears that his wife, Martha Shaw, has been arrested and has confessed the deed. She says she had a fight with him, and killed him with no other weapon but her teeth—tearing his flesh, ripping out his entrails, and otherwise horribly mutilating his body. She was his second wife, and he was upwards of eighty years of age. All she says when questioned about the deed is, "that she had a fight with him, and by the help of the Lord whipped him." She was unquestionably insane.

TAKING STATE STOCKS.—Among the acts of the Maryland Legislature, now publishing in the Baltimore American, is one laying a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on State loans, held by non-residents, and assessing the stock at the following rates per \$100. Six per cent; five per cent; \$80; four and a half per cent; \$50; three per cent; \$40. The tax is to be retained out of the interest: falling due in July of each year.

RHODE ISLAND.—The friends of Gov. Dorr are organizing a liberation party, without regard to politics, to effect his unconditional liberation. The Hon. Charles Jackson, of Providence, has been nominated for governor, and Olney Ballou for representative from the eastern congressional district. The friends of freedom have the greatest confidence in their success.

LOST HIS OFFICE.—The Baltimore American announces that Thos. Lloyd has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, and that Mr. Wm. H. Cole, Jr., has been appointed in his place. Mr. Lloyd is the individual, who it is said, made the present of a horse to the President, which the latter returned.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—The Washington Constitution says that the Postmaster General has decided not to make the contracts for carrying the mail from the northern portion of the Union, till after the 1st of July, when the new post office bill goes into operation.

FEMALE ODD FELLOWSHIP is in great vogue in Baltimore.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE steamer Cincinnati recently made a trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, 500 miles, in thirty hours!

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. John Davis has been elected U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased.

The Post Office Department estimates that the deficiency in the revenue of the department, under the new law, will be about \$1,500,000 this year.

A petition has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the use of *mercury* in the practice of medicine.

ISA G. FRANK, of Troy, N. Y., has been held to bail in the sum of \$1000, to answer a charge of improper treatment in the removal of a cancer from the breast of Mrs. Caldwell.

WESTERN TRADE.—A report to the Illinois Legislature shows that the Lake trade increased in six years, from 1835 to 1841, from about four millions to upwards of sixty-four millions of dollars.

OLD AGE.—Mr. John Hightower, a soldier of the Revolution, died a week or two since in Marengo county, Alabama, at the age of 126 years. He received a wound at Braddock's defeat, 99 years ago.

WILL HAVE THEIR JOKE.—A neighbor referring to the suits of clothes, won by the locos on the last election, says the whigs have one consolation in their defeat. They have given the locos, at least, a good dressing.

INCENDIARISM.—The new Catholic chapel at East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, erected at a cost of \$30,000, and finely finished, was fired by an incendiary on the night of the 9th inst. and wholly consumed.

THE half-pay alone of the Military and Naval establishment of Great Britain is maintained at an annual expense of £4,991,000, upwards of \$24,000,000, an amount greatly exceeding the whole cost of the Army and Navy of the United States.

THE U. S. SENATE, before its adjournment, forgot to make choice of a President pro tempore, according to custom, so that if the President and Vice President should die before the next meeting of Congress, there would be no one to take charge of the government.

MONUMENT TO DOCT. HAGAN.—The citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., are raising a collection for the erection of a monument to the late Doct. Hagan. The Vicksburg Sentinel says that, "few men coming among us as perfect strangers, in so short a time acquired so deep and firm a hold on the affections and confidence of the people."

DEUEL, Judge Leonard and Mr. Toca, of Plaquemines, La., went out on the 22d and shot at a crocodile with bullets. The second shot resulted in hitting the former honorably in the side, breaking his ribs in the most honorable manner, lodging honorably in the right shoulder, and leaving the honorable gentleman's existence in a very precarious situation.

The natives of Philadelphia have been making the natives of Boston a present. A Philadelphia paper thinks it an "appropriate ceremony for the CINCINNATI BURNERS of Philadelphia to present the CONVENTION BURNERS of Boston, with a splendid token of satisfaction at their mutuality of sentiment and conduct!"

COWARDLY SUICIDE.—A man named Garrett, in Paola county, Miss., committed suicide by drowning, the 22d ult. His wife lay at the point of death of an incurable disease, he says he felt incompetent to the task of raising his children, and had rather leave the world! How are the poor children to provide for themselves!

Rowland Hill was the originator of the penny postage system of England, which has proved so beneficial in its operation to the nation and to the treasury. The London Mercantile Committee on postage, lately presented him with a check for £10,000 as a testimony of their valuation of his services on that subject.

THE Odd Fellows fix the date of their Institution in the 55th year of the Christian era. The Emperor Titus (A. D. 79) gave the name of the Odd Fellows, as a pledge of friendship for their loyalty and fidelity, together with a dispensation engraved on a plate of gold having the various emblems which now characterize the association.

MISS JANE PORTER, now an old woman, and the author, half a century ago, of the novel of Thaddeus of Warsaw, over which so many romantic young ladies have made watering pots of their heads in reading, writes a very neat letter to Mr. Mayor Harper of New York, acknowledging that a certain essay, sent to her by some literary admirers there, has arrived in London.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRAVELLING.—A Washington letter says, before the adjournment of the extra session of the U. S. Senate, it was decided that Senators were entitled to mileage for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington. The travelling is all constructive, and thus without paying out a cent or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling, a compensation of about \$700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some \$25,000 or \$30,000.

THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD, according to the Bunker Hill Aurora, is 491 miles in length, and has cost, not including a large amount of real property in Charlestown, a little rising one million of dollars, averaging \$2,000 or 23,000 per mile. It has been built without the aid of the State of Massachusetts, and entirely by the company's own resources. They have never borrowed a dollar, given a note, had a lawsuit, and never had met with an accident.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.—Amos Kendall and F. O. J. Smith are expected in New York to complete arrangements for extending the Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.—Mr. K. representing three-fourths of the right payable by Mr. Morse, and Mr. S. the remaining interest. The line can be laid, having eight wires the whole distance, for about \$100,000. The payment of letter postage upon items of intelligence between the towns and cities, will, it is thought, abundantly pay. The proceedings of the next Congress will probably be reported in New York from minute to minute, as they transpire!

ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.—The House of Representatives of Missouri have agreed to reduce the salaries throughout the State, including their own pay. The following are the salaries established by the bill: Governor, \$1500 per annum; Secretary of State \$800; Auditor \$500; Circuit Judges, \$300; Supreme Court Judges, \$500; Register, \$300; Circuit Attorneys, \$200; Attorney General, \$500; Commissioner of the permanent seat of Government, \$150; Members of the Senate and House, \$2 per day, and \$2 for every 25 miles travelled in coming to and going from the Legislature; Speaker of the House \$3 per day; Chief Clerks of the two Houses, \$4 per day; other Clerks, \$2 per day.

DIXIEFUL CASE OF MANIA-A-POTU.—Two gentlemen, hunting a short time since in a swamp near Little Rock, Ark., were attracted by a faint moaning cry, which led them to a spot where they found a poor creature lying in the mud and water, and suffering from the effects of mania-a-pot. His name was Mays, and it was supposed that he had remained in the situation in which he was found for two days and nights. He had eaten the flesh from the ends of his fingers, and was in a state of the greatest suffering. Though partially restored to his reason by prompt and humane treatment, his recovery was very doubtful.

THE WAR-HOOP.—The Arkansas Intelligencer states that the Creeks, on hearing the news of the late attack upon them, immediately sounded the "War-hoop," which was carried to the distance of one hundred and twenty miles in the short space of eighteen hours; the runners who sounded the "whoop" traveled on foot the whole time; and in that short space of time one thousand Creek warriors were ready for the conflict. This shows that the Indians who in that time could raise such a force, could easily commit dreadful depredations upon any hostile army.

INDIANA COAL MINES.—The Cincinnati Atlas states that a vein of coal nearly equal in value to the English Canal, has recently been opened at Harveysville Ky., which extends under the bed of the Ohio, and is also worked on the Indiana side, opposite. The mine is now chiefly owned by a company of Boston capitalists, who have leased the same to an energetic agent, one of their members, Mr. Henry Boyd. A neat village of 60 frame houses has sprung up on the Indiana side, called Cannellton, where not a house was to be seen a few years since. A saw and grist mill is now going up; a lumber yard is to be established, which will always be supplied with steamboats, arms and buckets, as well as other lumber. Two or three other branches of manufactures, it is expected, will be started in the course of the spring.

### LAW ITEMS.

INSANITY AND CRIME.—Judge Edmonds, in the New York Court, decides that in capital cases, when the person is alleged to be insane, the jury shall try first the question of the prisoner's present insanity, independent of his culpability or connection with the offense charged. That should be put upon his trial for his life at a time when there is any reason to doubt he was in the enjoyment of his reason.

The Vice Chancellor of the 3d Circuit New York, has decided that a trustee cannot be protected against a loss in investing trust funds, unless he loans on real security, or invests in some fund approved by the court. The defendant had sold bank stock, when at a very high price, to himself and another person, as trustees for a minor. The stock afterwards depreciated and the minor, on becoming of age, refused to receive except its cash value at the time. The Vice Chancellor sustains her in so doing.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—A Judge in Mississippi issued a writ of attachment for contempt against the editor and proprietor of the Memphis Eagle, for publishing some comments reflecting upon the Judge's course in relation to the tipping laws. The act of Congress and of the Legislature of Tennessee say "the power to issue attachments, and inflict summary punishments, for contempt of Court, shall not be construed to extend to